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Also SPECIAL WEEK-END TOURS, including Accommodations at Chamberlayne Hotel, 1901 and 903.

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Delightful Forty-mile Moonlight Trips.

Music, Dancing, Palm Garden.

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Every Evening, Including Sundays, Weekday Evenings.

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Care from 15th and N. Y. ave. every quarter hour until 6:30 p. m., and then from Loop, connect at Chevy Chase Lake with Kensington Line.

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THEATRE BEAUTIFUL

DEVOTED TO CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE MUSIC AND MOVING PICTURES

PRICES—MATINEES, 10c—EVENINGS, 10c & 20c

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12th St. & N. Y. Ave.

Every Eve. From 7:00 to 10:00

MOVING PICTURES

AND VAUDEVILLE ALL SEATS, 10c.

May Be Bride of Prince of Wales.

Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia, daughter of the German Emperor, has been spoken of as the probable bride of Edward, Prince of Wales, of England; but whether the monarchs of Germany and England will arrange the wedding will be in doubt for several years. Princess Victoria has been the subject of royal match-makers' discussions for more than a year. King Manuel of Portugal is said to have made overtures for the hand of the princess, but received an unfavorable reply from the German court. The princess herself has hardly begun to think of matrimony yet. She is not much more than seventeen years old, is shy, simple in her tastes, and even has not become a society figure. She is said to be remarkably bright, and is clever in the languages. There was a rumor at one time that she was slightly deaf, but American women who have met her and been delighted with her simplicity and charm of manner avow that the princess is not so afflicted. The Prince of Wales is a second cousin of the princess.

Use the meats of English walnuts, pecans, and almonds. Chop fine and mix with a cream cheese; spread the paste on toasted crackers or white bread with a fine grail.

AMUSEMENTS.

BELASCO ROOF GARDEN

Elevator Starts 7:30. Play 8:30.

BEN GRETT CO.

In "Midsummer Night's Dream"

SOUVENIRS, REFRESHMENTS.

NIGHTS, 25c, 30c, 50c.

Special Children's Matinee Wed. All Seats 25c. Sat. Mat., 25c, 50c.

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At 8:15 Sharp

25c, 50c, 75c.

THE COLUMBIA PLAYERS IN

ETHEL BARRYMORE'S Comedy of Character.

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NIGHTS, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Next Week, "THE LITTLE GRAY LADY."

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE

CASINO THEATRE

7th & F Sts.

Most Perfectly Equipped Theatre in America.

Wm. Morris-Vaudeville

AMERICA'S BEST PICTURE PLAYS.

Prices: MATINEES, ALL SEATS, 10c. EVENINGS, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Performances: From 1:30 p. m. to 10 p. m. and from 7:30 to 11 p. m.

THE ARCADE

14th St. and Park Road.

ROOF GARDEN OPEN TO-NIGHT.

Good Music. Free Admission.

Summer Motion Picture Theater

Adjoining Roof Garden.

BASEBALL

4 P. M.—TO-DAY—4 P. M.

Washington vs. St. Louis

ON THE SAME INCOME.

How Some Families Manage to Have Things While Others Do Not.

"You know, it is a common thing," said a social philosopher to a New York Evening Sun representative, "to find two families of the same moderate income living very differently, one with a house scantily furnished and always short of money, and the other with a house well furnished and always something in reserve."

"If we are the people with the scanty house and the scanty purse we wonder how the other people do it. The answer to this is extremely simple; they do it mainly by economy and the scrupulous avoidance of waste."

"They never dribble away their money, as we do. We haven't learned yet the lesson that every cent counts and that cents saved means dollars. We may not be extravagant, but we buy what we want. If we see a bargain we get that whether we really need it or not; we ride when we could walk; we treat ourselves to candy and ice cream sodas and sundae freely, spending in that way many more dollars than we think."

"We buy lots of new ribbons and odds and ends of things; we don't mind spending a quarter when we want to, or more, never dreaming how these small sums mount up, and the first thing you know we haven't any money, we are hard up, and we haven't got the things we really want, either. How is it that the other folks can have what they want with no more money?"

"The other folks have money by saving it, by not dribbling it away. When they really need something they have the money for it, and they are able to get it, when we can't, but they are able to have the money only because they save it. They never waste a cent."

"They save a cent stamp will do, they don't slip on a two-cent stamp, or I might put on the 2-cent stamp and let it go, but they don't; they prefer to have the cent, to keep it for themselves, and I must say I think they are wise. When they get through using a light they turn it out; they don't let it burn on, to be of no use to anybody; they turn it out and save the money, and it all counts."

"They economize their purchases and they haven't the slightest hesitation in going where they can buy to the best advantage. They usually pay cash for what they buy and so are able to get the full benefit of opportunities, but whatever bills they may have they scrutinize closely, and they find a bill with 10 cents too much charged on it they don't say: 'Oh, we can't bother about that, let it go,' but they do bother about it; they want the 10 cents that belongs to them and they attend to it and get it."

"They save on the telephone. Five cents for a telephone call isn't much, but twenty calls costs \$1. They telephone when they really need to, but they don't telephone for the fun of it; they prefer to keep the money. Without being too finicky, they are careful about their furniture and their rugs, and about their clothes; they don't break or tear things and so their things always look well and last longer; cost less for renewals, and so in that way they save money, a lot of it, and yet their house always looks well, as they do themselves, and they always have money for what they want to buy and to go with when they want to go."

"There's nothing mean about them; on the contrary they always have money to spend when I haven't, and they can go when I can't, but they don't fool away their money, and they don't throw away a cent. They practice practical economy, and in that way they prosper, and very great comfort."

Her Instructions.

From Harper's Bazar.

Conductor—Ticket, please.

Passenger—Certainly, sir. Here is the key of my trunk, which is in the baggage car. In the pocket of my second-best dress is my mileage book.

Largest Morning Circulation.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

FROM WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

There is a large number of children desecrating the highways and every careful driver in the country would be glad to see it administered. They are the children who try to see how long they can stand in the street without being hit by a car or how far they can go in an effort to hold up a car. They are the children who catch onto the running board or the trunk rack or anything else that offers itself.

Occasionally one of them is killed or seriously hurt, and the blame is wrongly placed upon the driver of the car. As a firm believer in fair play, I have to admit that there is a good deal of patience shown under trying circumstances—careful drivers are a great majority, and many an animal, to say nothing of children, is spared at grave risk to the occupants of motor cars. There are neighborhoods where children find amusement in throwing mud, stones, and garbage at cars, and others where abusive language is the expected thing—and it is not always possible to avoid them.

Everybody has rights which should be respected. When the driver of a horse claims the middle of the road he is interfering with the rights of those who are hindered by his pace. There are few hogs among motorists. A signal that a car is trying to pass will be recognized by a prompt turn to the right. Drivers of horses are not always as courteous. Pedestrians have right of way, up to a certain point. They may take advantage of their rights and encroach—they do it sometimes.

To run over a dog would give me sleepless nights for a while, I am sure, yet I meet scores of badly-disciplined canines who are saved only by the greatest care. If I owned a dog that could not be trained to keep at a safe distance from an auto I would keep him chained up. But I have never found it necessary to do that with my own dogs—I train them to a decent point, and I am not an expert.

On my first motor trip a workmanman deliberately steered his bicycle into the car and jumped quickly enough to escape injury. The wheel was wrecked, and he demanded the price of a better one, which was paid to save time and trouble. Think of the chance he took in trying to secure a new wheel. It was not worth while, in my estimation.

BETTY BRADEN.

MENUS AND RECIPES.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

BRANFEST.

Berries.

Farina Sugar and Cream

Broiled Tomatoes Parkerhouse Rolls

Orange Marmalade Coffee

LUNCHEON.

Melon Pie Iced Tea

DINNER.

Roast Beef

Lamb Cutlets

Braised Carrots Fried Potatoes

Iced Tomato Salad

Ginger Sherbet

Coffee

Recipes.

Panned Potatoes—Pare raw potatoes, cut them in thin slices and put in layers in a baking dish with salt and pepper. Pour in sufficient milk to almost cover the potatoes, and bake in a slow oven for two hours. If the milk should be reduced more than one-half, add a little more.

Ginger Sherbet—Boil together for five minutes two cupsful of sugar with two cupsful of water and set aside to cool. Add the strained juice of six lemons and two oranges, and freeze. Chop finely four cupsful of preserved ginger and add it with two table-spoonfuls of the sirup to the frozen mixture. Work well together, repack, and allow to ripen for two hours.

Jap Women Like to Grow Old.

In the eyes of Japanese women it is just as absurd to wear a kimono as a dressing gown as it is to put on an evening dress just after getting out of the morning bath. "One thing that has astonished me," said a Japanese woman in America recently, "is the fact that women here have a fancy for the kimono as a dressing gown. I wonder what they would say if they went to Japan and found some of our countrywomen leaving their morning bath or taking the first meal of the day in ball dresses or afternoon gowns. I think they would say that Japanese women were quite mad." The observing visitor also made criticisms of the way American women wear the kimono. "If they don't wear the kimono," she said, "why don't they fasten it as we fasten it. It should lap over from left to right, not from right to left. When a Japanese woman walks her draperies must fall from left to right. If American women delight to wear Japanese clothes, they should wear them properly. Furthermore, in Japan the older a woman grows the shorter are the sleeves of her kimono made. Japanese are proud of their age, and they do not care to shorten it by a single moment, and they always have their kimono made accordingly."

Newport's New Married Belle.

Mrs. William E. Carter, who was Lucile Polk, of Baltimore, is one of the conspicuous young matrons in Newport this season. She is entertaining extensively, and her dinners and receptions, which are attended by the most exclusive members of Newport's set, are much talked of because of their elaborateness and excellent taste. Mrs. Carter has just returned from a winter with her husband in her mother-in-law's villa in Cannes, France. The couple also traveled through Europe and were presented at several courts. Mrs. Carter is a woman of unusual attractiveness, daintiness, and refinement. In family and fortune also she is equipped for the society in which she has become a favorite. On her paternal side she is a descendant of the Scotch-Irish family that gave the United States its eleventh President. One ancestor was Robert Bruce Polk, who married Magdalene Tasker, of France, and settled on the Eastern Shore of Maryland in 1639 on a grant of land received from Lord Baltimore. A nearer ancestor was Capt. Robert Polk, who married Elizabeth Digby Peale, celebrated artist and founder of Peale's Museum in Baltimore. Her mother, Mrs. W. Stewart Polk, was a famous Kentucky belle.

His Time Now.

From the Delicacy.

It was moving day, and the family was getting settled down in the new home. Little Meribah, aged three, after watching her father put down the parlor carpet, went to him and said:

"Papa, won't you give me the hammer when you get through with it, so's I can spank some nails, too?"

A good way to add water to flowers in a vase is to pour through a small funnel.

Heart and Home Talks

by Barbara Boyd

A girl herself is usually blamed for going on the stage, if by so doing her life is wrecked. She is condemned by the unthinking public as headstrong or willful, and their verdict is that nobody is to blame but herself for what happened. But this is not always the case. Nobody knows in just how many instances parents are themselves to blame.

A young girl writes, "Mamma is dead. Poppa doesn't seem to care much what I do. Folks say I am pretty and that I have a good voice. I would like to go on the stage. Would you advise me to do so?"

Here is a young girl evidently left entirely to her own devices, and the ill-judged advice of friends, ignorant, innocent, and so far as she knows, well-meaning. The glitter of the stage has spoken to her over the footlights. Probably she has nothing to do and time hangs heavy. Evidently she has an ambition to do something, or she would not even think of going on the stage. "Poppa" doesn't care what she does, and so without advice or guidance from anyone really interested in her welfare, she drifts into a work in which probably, because of her very innocence and ignorance, she will go down. Whereas, "Poppa," if he really were interested, might turn her toward usefulness and happiness.

Yet, if she does become a chorus girl whose name some day figures in the

headlines of newspapers, she alone will be blamed.

Many a father whose child is left motherless, instead of realizing that he has a double responsibility, shrinks all responsibility. He pays the necessary bills that provide the child with food and clothing, but, buried in his grief at the loss of the mother, or selfishly absorbed in other interests, he leaves the child to grow, mentally and spiritually, like a weed. That this is so in many cases, the plaintive letters from motherless girls prove.

Perhaps these fathers do not realize just how lonely are the lives of their motherless children, how their hearts ache for the mother-love, and their young spirits for sympathetic interest in the problems confronting childish minds that seem so big and unsolvable to them. A coldness, a restraint, a gap of some sort, has come between father and child. The father makes no effort to bridge it, and the child as a rule feels too timid. As a result, the girl goes on the stage, or elopes with some worthless fellow, the son frequents pool rooms or goes to other objectionable places for amusements, and the father wakes up at this stage to wonder why these things are. It is too late now to make over the child's life. The boy or girl has already built his world, and the father cannot now give the advice and help which, by reason of his years and experience, would have made that world fairer and happier.

LATEST FASHIONS.

Their Chance for Life Improving All Over the World.

The baby that is born in Buenos Ayres has a better chance of living than if it had been born in any other of the world's large cities. In Amsterdam it would find figures more in its favor, but Amsterdam is not so big a town.

In the United States, Boston has been the best place to be born if you want to stand a good chance of living to be at least a year old. In thirty years Boston has not averaged one death out of five babies born during the year.

Back in 1882 it came close to that average, when 184 infants less than a year old died in every 1,000. But in 1887 there were less than 150. In 1891 the number went below 100. In 1893 it passed the 170 mark. In 1896 the 160 mark. In 1898 the 150 mark, and in 1909 it sank abruptly to 115 per 1,000.

"New York is making a record it may well be proud of," says the American Baby, "although its starting point in 1900 was at 200. Compare with that the record for 1908, 14, and bear to the baby in the message of hope. Philadelphia began in 1900 with 173, diminishing this by 1907 to 159. And Western cities, too; St. Louis is very low, and Chicago, admitting herself to be high, is promising important reductions."

The Russian, as a whole, with Wales included, the infant mortality rate was 156 per 1,000 births in 1900; that of London 154; in Scotland the rate ran above 150, and in Ireland a little higher. In the same year in Boston it was 147. By 1907 England and Wales had declined to 115. London had gone as low as 115; Scotland was down to 123, and Ireland, doing not quite so well, was at 141. In all of these there are sensible and important gains for the baby.

"How is it in Germany? Always the same good news. Berlin down from 220 deaths per 1,000 births in 1890 to 112 in 1907, Vienna from 196 to 144, Budapest from 167 to 155, Cologne from 151 to 135, while in Russia, Moscow has declined in the same years from 219 to 236. It is true that the Russian figures are high, but there is the fact of the same good work in progress. There is in Europe hardly an important city in the Teutonic or Slavonic countries without sensible decline, slowly, Konigsberg, for example, from 245 to 93.

"In French-speaking countries the news for the baby is most excellent, for Paris in 1899 was really leading the world at only 110, and by 1907 had decreased to 104, with Nice a close second at 118 to 106. Bordeaux and Amsterdam have made striking improvements in the stated time, from 133 to 62 and from 130 to 89, respectively, their rating placing them among the world's lowest rate cities.

In Marseilles, a port where it is usually very difficult to control vital conditions, the tide has set the other way, and the mortality of babies is greater than ten years ago. Marseilles comes within the Mediterranean district, the one that gives the least encouragement to-day, for, whether through stricter legislation or greater actual loss, in Rome, Naples, Palermo, Genoa, and Florence the rate to-day is rising.

"As to other great cities in the world, Tokyo, with a reduction from 218 in 1889 to 138 in 1907, is in the class with American cities, while Kioto is better still, and compares very closely with Boston. Rio de Janeiro started high at 211, and has reduced its rate to 159, while Buenos Ayres rejoices in the lowest rate for a large city, constantly below 100."

Clever Hints About the Home.

Coffee pots and teapots in which borax water is boiled two or three times a week are purified and entirely free from musty taste or odor.

When anything has burned in the double boiler, instead of replenishing the steamer part with hot water, use cold water for the same effect.

To remove the odor of fish or onions from pans, wash in good suds, then place pan inverted over the flame of the gas range or put in hot oven for a few minutes.

Bites of insects as well as summer rashes will cease to give pain if bathed in borax water, and it is also quite efficacious in curing burps, scalds, and wounds.

A Novel Ring.

A stunning ring for the little finger is made from four to six gold wires joined at top only with a row of stones that reach almost to the first joint. These stones may be of one kind, as turquoise—as many as there are sections to ring—or they can be differently arranged that initials of gems spell name of wearer.

A good way to add water to flowers in a vase is to pour through a small funnel.

CLOSE 5 P. M. TO-DAY.

S. KANN-SONS & CO.

8th St. & Pa. Ave.

THE BUSY CORNER

SALE TO-DAY OF

3 Carloads Granite Kitchen Utensils,

29c

WORTH 2 TO 5 TIMES AS MUCH

MORNING CHIT-CHAT.

WANT a new recipe for a simple way to have a lot of fun? Then listen while I tell you of the will of a wealthy Massachusetts woman who died recently.

Besides the money left for conventional charitable purposes, Mrs. Mary Spaulding, of Groton, also left—

Five thousand dollars to buy Christmas presents for the inmates of an incurable home.

One thousand dollars for car rides for the aged poor of Boston.

One thousand dollars to two seamen's aid societies to buy clothing and medicine for shipwrecked sailors.

Five thousand dollars to buy the raised books for the children in a big institution for the blind.

You don't particularly want to make a will and you don't see any connection between that will and a recipe for having fun?

I am ashamed of you. I thought you were quicker witted than that. Don't you imagine that Mrs. Spaulding had a lot of fun in imagining how much those old folks were going to delight in those unexpected car rides and how the poor, hopelessly sick folks were going to laugh and then maybe cry a bit for pleasure when they found her gifts in their stockings of a dark Christmas morning?

Some years ago when I was doing newspaper work in the city of Boston I attended a scrub women's picnic.

I'll never forget it.

A dozen scrub women were taken out into the beautiful country, and for one day forgot their pails and sudsy corridors and hands-and-knees existence, and romped and carried on like young girls.

I never saw any children enjoy a picnic as these women did that wonderful day.

I asked one of them when she had last been on a picnic. She thought for a moment, and then told me shamefacedly, as if uncertain whether to be ashamed of her extravagance or proud of her daring.

"I went on a great boat last summer," she said. "One day it seemed to me as if I couldn't stand it not having any good time any longer, and not seeing anything but dirty corridors and my kitchen, and so I up and took a nickel and went down to the Public Gardens and had a ride on the swan boat."

There are women like that right in your own neighborhood. I don't know what that neighborhood is, but I know there must be, because they are everywhere. Perhaps your own washerwoman is one of them.

Do I need to tell you that the bluest blues would yield to the reflected happiness you would be bathed in if you gave some of these people some sort of an outing.

You see my new recipe for having a lot of fun doesn't call for any expensive or rare ingredients.

On the contrary, it can always be made up of any left-over blessings you happen to have on hand.

If you don't believe me, try it.

No; I don't mean that. Try it, anyway.

RUTH CAMERON.

TRANSFER PATTERNS.

(Upon receipt of this pattern, ordered on coupon below, please the red and blue sides of the pattern down on material to be stamped, then press hot fat-iron on the back or smooth side of the pattern. Be careful not to let pattern slip.)

Paris Transfer Pattern No. 5074

Design for corset-cover, which is made to slip on over the head, or fasten on the shoulder, to be transferred to fine linen, cotton or fine lawn, cambric, muslin, or any soft material and embroidered in eyelet embroidery with white mercerized cotton. The scalloped edges are worked in buttonhole stitch and ribbon is run through the eyelets below the scallops at the neck, to regulate the fullness of the corset-covers are made of China silk and embroidered with silk floss and this design would be very effective on that material.

Washington Herald Pattern Coupon.

Name

Address

Size desired

Fill out the numbered coupon and cut out pattern and inclose, with 10 cents in stamps or coin, addressed to Pattern Department, The Washington Herald, Washington, D. C.

About Other Women.

Mme. Anna Rogstad, first woman member of the storting, lower house in the Norwegian Parliament, was teacher in the public schools in Christiania when elected. When asked for her reasons for believing that women should vote and serve in legislative assemblies, she said:

"There are two reasons. Many women are required to pay taxes, and taxation without representation is not right. Women should have a voice in the direction of the schools and all the other institutions that have to do with children. I am a mother and was a school teacher for many years. I believe that those facts qualify me for the duties of my office."

Queen Mary of England is an expert dressmaker and lacemaker, and has taught her daughter the way of making gowns. Queen Mary is also wonderfully clever in her art of cookery.

An English factory recently turned out a hat which was made to fit a mythical man fifty feet tall.

The University of Oxford has the reputation of having been founded by King Alfred in 871.

Saturday half holiday is recognized in sixteen States in this country and two cities.

WANT BIG HAT TO REMAIN.

Women Consider It Protection to the Eyes and to the General Beauty.

From the Baltimore Star.

New York women have set for themselves the task of making the big hat continue in fashion.

"It may be that the Countess Castiglione did create the rimless hat and that it was found becoming to the belles of the Second Empire," said one of them, "but we of the twentieth century speak for the big rimmed hat, and we do not hesitate to say that the rimless hat is unbecoming to us."

"In the Second Empire ladies did not have to battle with electric lights. They used candles and mediocre gas lamps. The lights were dim and becoming because they did not reveal too much; but we in this century must face electricity, and only the woman who has had her imperfections shown up by electric lights can fully explain to you the disadvantages of the change."

"You cannot see your own wrinkles, but you can feel them. You cannot behold your own tired looking eyes, but you can sense them. You cannot notice how much older you are growing, but somebody else can notice for you; and the effect upon your nervous system is harmful."

"The big hat preserves a woman's beauty, and women who lead the fashion are willing to be accused of monotony if only they can make the big hat stay in style. It is difficult. It is not a task."

"Do not think that there is not a knack about the wearing of the big hat. Put a large hat upon a woman who does not know how to carry it off and she will look ridiculous. A woman must have sense, in the art of hat wearing."

"I personally paid a good sum of money to learn how to carry a big hat. I learned, before I learned to wear my hat, I had a way of setting it upon my shoulders and wearing it anywhere I chanced to alight. The result was that while I looked well part of the time I was a sight at other times."

"Now I have learned that